

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, AUGUST 29, 1845.

RANDOM NOTES.

You have been informed of the extensive strike of the journeymen carpenters of the capital, whose example was followed in some of the chief provincial cities, and by some other trades. Our Tribunal of Correctional Police was occupied several days last week with the trial of nineteen of the leaders selected for prosecution. Interests and feelings had been so widely affected that the interior and precincts of the Court were crowded. Brasars, the Legitimist orator, and indisputably the most eloquent declaimer in France, besides being the most ingenious advocate, was employed for several of the accused. The testimony, pro and con, forms a curious and authentic exposition of the great divisions and subdivisions of the working classes, their *loges*, distinguishing clubs and titles, and their peculiar modes of existence. More than a hundred thousand able-bodied men, generally of great natural intelligence; regularly distributed into brotherhoods; capable of combining within a short period, and holding constant communication with similar associations in all the large towns of the interior and the coast; accustomed to deal with politics speculatively and practically, and daily addressed by Radical journals, constitute a formidable power, requiring incessant vigilance and prompt energy on the side of the municipal police and Royal Government. The five thousand carpenters committed no direct violence, and they took legal grounds with the aid of eminent lawyers; but they were found, on the trial, to have violated the laws by concert to abandon work simultaneously, by intimidation to force reluctant journeymen, and by a coalition to compel employers to raise wages. Such an assemblage in the Court, as that on the 26th instant, of wives, daughters, and other relatives, and of the fellow-strikers, intensely earnest to hear the sentence of the Tribunal, was a highly interesting spectacle. The judgment occupies more than a broad column of the Journal des Debats of the 27th. It pronounced the "full acquittal of six" of the prisoners, and ordered their discharge; declared the rest guilty in different degrees, and sentenced one to imprisonment for three years, one for two years, four for four months, and the rest for three months; condemning all the convicted parties, jointly and severally, to pay the whole costs of the prosecution. The sentence is vehemently reproached with excessive severity by the *National*, and the Legitimist oracles. It is more rigid than it would have been if the press had abstained, during the trial, from admonishing, lecturing, and menacing the judges. The main allegation, on the score of hardship, is, that the employers combined to counteract the strike, and practised intimidation between themselves, and yet escape altogether. The *National* warns the country in regard to the impression which the operatives must receive from such sentences of unequal and unfair treatment, and of the want of other means of self-protection than *brute force*. BERRYER wielded most skilfully and cogently every topic which could in any degree serve to prevent the application of the laws; to begot impunity or lenity on equitable considerations; and to contrast the present with the old monarchy and régime, advantageously for the latter—an object which he never forgets in the Courts or the Chamber of Deputies. His speech has been issued by the Legitimists in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, price one sou. It is a characteristic, able, double-edged production—exalting popular rights and emblazoning popular griefs in the same breath with those of the elder branch of the Bourbons. He dwelt on the antiquity of the corporations of the trades, coeval with the monarchy, and on the favor and consequence conceded to them by the long line of legitimate kings; he compared their present position—particularly before the Tribunaux—with the security and luxury of the employers, of the jobbers and gamblers on the exchange, of the coalition of bankers who monopolize the railroad contracts. In reply to the Attorney General, who had remarked that the neat dress of the prisoners did not confirm their tales of distress, he exclaimed, "You see them, indeed, in the very best suit they could possibly procure to stand decently before the Bench, but you have not visited their dwellings, you have not seen, as I have, their domestic destitution, their miserable and scanty fare, their half-clothed and half-fed families." His comparisons between the splendors of the rich, the comforts of the bourgeoisie, the privileges or immunities of the coalitions of stock-jobbers and of speculating capitalists, and his amplification of the sacredness and utility of common and equal rights of speech and action, were so happily introduced and wrought that the whole audience responded, and the general final effect, as that of oratory, could scarcely be exceeded. The following conclusion of the pamphlet is not exaggerated: "Scarcely had the illustrious orator uttered his last sentence than a thunder of plaudits burst out on every side. The throng of workmen present, the young bar, the witnesses, the prisoners, clapped their hands impetuously; cries of admiration arose from all quarters. The Court saw it to be in vain to attempt to suppress these honorable and deserved manifestations. For some time every one remained visibly under the impression of this brilliant and energetic pleading."

The Prince of SALERNO, father-in-law of Louis Philippe's third son, is now enjoying the hospitality of the Royal Chateau d'Eu. Two lions are announced for Paris: an ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, and no less a personage than ISRAHIM PASHA, son and heir of MEHMET ALI. The Egyptian Prince will visit France for his health; his eldest son, having proved too unwell for the Egyptian Institution in this capital, is about to be sent home. The interesting reports of the Duke of Montpensier's tour in Egypt are continued in the *Journal des Debats*. His sojourn at Cairo and an expedition to Suez and the conveyances and route, are well described. He investigated specially, with the aid of engineers, the question of the great canal, and came to the conclusion that it is practicable, provided that several of the European Powers join in the attempt.

Our journals discuss earnestly the recent Russian cause relating to the late French increase of duties on foreign tallow and oleaginous seeds, by which American interests were almost equally affected. The cause augments by 50 per cent. the duties on imports from non-favored nations, and establishes, in like manner, a tonnage duty of about four francs per ton. The French measure of protection was forced on the Ministry by the Chamber of Deputies. The Russian tariff, in general, is relatively much higher than the French; in 1843 the Russian exports to France amounted in value to forty-two millions francs; the French to Russia fell short of twelve. Emperor NICOLAS has had sufficient reasons in the geography, and in the condition and character of the population of his vast empire, for his tariff system. To render all the Russian an independent whole, integral and secure in every respect, is a special national policy. We have a new octavo of nearly five hundred pages, entitled "Russia under Nicholas I., by Jean Golovine." This gentleman, a native subject of the Czar, is the author of two liberal works on Political Economy. His preliminary narrative of the Imperial injunction transmitted to him to return to Russia; of his fruitless negotiations for delay on account of his health; of the sequestration of his property and his virtual outlawry, forms curious evidence of the unlimited, direct, absolute control of individual life claimed

and exercised by the Czar. The extreme severity of the book argues an acerbity of personal resentment which diminishes its authority; it treats all the topics appertaining to its title. I have found more instruction in it than in any other recent publication. But NICOLAS, if not a rapid reformer, is an able, sagacious, enlightened administrator. Epistles from Bonn, respecting the immortal Congress of Monarchs and Musicians, are never to end. The series in the *Journal des Debats*, from JULIUS JAVIS and HECTOR BELLOZ, is the most pleasant and authoritative information. BELLOZ is a great composer himself, and author of the *Musical Year* in Germany. He writes, I think, on the whole, better than JANIN, who scribbles perpetually on all subjects. BELLOZ says: "The orchestra at Bonn, without being bad, did not, in grandeur and excellence, satisfy the expectations which the character of the festival, the name of Beethoven, and the riches of instrumental Europe justly excited." The chorus was superior: the bass voices were unexceptionable; and, he adds, "As for the one hundred and thirty sopranos, Paris has no idea of such a chorus of females, of the ensemble; of the rich sonorosity, of the fervor and intrepidity with which a number of passages, almost unsingable, (*a peu près inchantables*), were admirably achieved." It consisted entirely of young women and girls from the societies of Bonn and Cologne; they never turned their eyes from their music, except from time to time to observe the movements and measure of their leader. The palm of the musical execution of the works of Beethoven belongs to them, in the three concerts. Mademoiselles TUZCEK, SLOOS, and JENNY LIND are among the best cantatrices of Europe: HERR STAUDIL merits his high reputation; he has a magnificent voice, touching as it is powerful, and he is a consummate musician.

The Orange or Protestant demonstration at Lisburn, Ireland, at which the Marquis of DOSSA presided, and which the Dublin Evening Post (23d instant) styles a declaration of war, has obtained notice from the French Press. An editorial article of the Journal des Debats terminates thus: "The separation of religions and races in Ireland is as wide and deep as ever; every new demonstration shows that Ireland, if left to herself and restored to that independence which O'CONNELL preaches without believing it possible, would soon be the theatre of civil war, of bloody conflicts between the great indigenous divisions; and that it is the central government of Great Britain which alone maintains the balance between parties, and prevents them from destroying each other." You will see that there were from fifteen to twenty thousand of the Protestant Association present at Lisburn; that one of the speakers boasted of two millions of Irish Protestants ready to die or conquer; that Sir ROBERT PEEL was anathematized; and all idea of a Repeal coalition abjured. The oratory of this meeting was not less intemperate, coarse, and hyperbolic than that of Conciliation Hall. Accept a small specimen, about average in tone and style:

"Mr. HERBON regretted the countenance given by Government to rebellious demagogues and Repealers, who were promoted to place and honor, when men who were honest, true, and loyal were hurled from office. The conduct of Government gave strong and salutary warning. It had done more. It had done what their best friends had tried for years to effect in vain. It had roused the sturdy yeomen of Ulster. [Loud cheers from the sturdy yeomen assembled.] It had roused them from their apathy and indifference. [Cheers.] The Orange lion had risen in his might. [Loud cheers.] He stood beside the Crown, where he had ever stood. [Cheers.] His roar was heard abroad—[loud cheers]—his mane was erect—[loud cheers]—and Repeal, Popery, and Peeliery were already cowering before him. [Loud cheers.] After some further particulars concerning the natural history of the Orange lion, the reverend speaker went on to observe that the present movement was so far attributable to Government that the meeting might be called Peel-made Orangemen. [Cheers.] Thanks to him for that meeting—[cheers]—to him whose glory it had been to call the Orange Peel. [Cheers.] How had that fine gold become dim, and that silver changed into dross! [Cheers.]"

The number of political voters in France exceeded two hundred thousand two years ago. When the tariff of licenses for the different branches of industry was last year under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies the Opposition urged and accomplished a reduction for a part of the payers; the qualification for voting is the payment of taxes to the amount of two hundred francs per annum; the reduction has relieved some twenty thousand voters, or brought their taxation within that sum. Extension of the elective franchise has been their lot for a long time. Unless the Opposition be able to obtain a reduction of the qualification (*cens electoral*) they will have done considerable mischief to their own cause.

The most famous of all Spanish bull-fighters—MONTES—is to appear in the first week of next month at Pamplona, with his corps of *picadores*, *bandilleros*, and *toreros*, for the amusement of the Spanish Court and their guests, the Duke and Duchess of NEMOURS. Thirty-five thousand francs are to be his fee.

Many foolish things are uttered by the London press concerning his Majesty LOUIS PHILIPPE; one of the most absurd is the suggestion of the London Morning Chronicle that the King was the son of Queen VICTORIA's visit to the continent, and therefore "got up" at counter-visits and royal rendezvous, such as meeting at Pamplona. Independently of the objects which LOUIS PHILIPPE may have to pursue with the Spanish Court, he has a passion for royalty in all its pageantry and aims, and a direct interest in the monarchical cause, which must render him highly acceptable to him such proceedings, scenes, and sympathies as belong to the VICTORIA visit. By the way, let me remark, that not one British journal, political, literary, or scientific, has good regular communications from Paris. The whole British press is astonishingly defective in information of every kind on French transactions; yet large sums are paid for correspondence. The half at least of what is transmitted consists of ridiculous reports, conjectures, and predictions. It is, however, well served from Constantinople, Madrid, and Lisbon.

France is afflicted with the potato-rot, as well as the northern countries and your side of the Atlantic. The Minister of the Interior has requested the Academy of Sciences to appoint a committee for a proper investigation of the evil—alarming for the realm, the potato forming a fourth part of its food. A Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Liege, CHARLES MORREN, ascribes the disease to a parasite mushroom, extremely thin and prolific. He particularly describes it, after having closely studied the whole action of this *Leptotyphlops*.

In 1844 six thousand books and pamphlets in all branches of human knowledge were published in Germany; a fourth part of them consisted of theological treatises, sermons, and works of piety; nine hundred were of theology proper. Polemics will now abound the more from the activity of the new sects. Translations are instantly undertaken of the French religious or controversial publications, and the histories in which Christianity is mainly concerned. A call for Government interference and for legal restraints, and a general undertaking in consequence may be likewise noted. Some writer alluding to them justly observes:

"Men will not think Christianity safe without penal enactments. In spite of our knowledge of its manifold triumphs and irresistible progress, in spite of our experience of its eminent adaptation to the wants of human nature, in spite of our conviction that it is a divine institution, to elevate, to purify, to console, we yet have not faith in its intrinsic strength. The religion which conquered successively Judaism, Paganism, and the barbarism of the middle ages, and which has drawn strength from the assaults of its greatest adversaries, does not want the paltry restrictions set up for its protection."

From the 1st August, 1844, to 31st July, 1845, forty-six thousand and sixty-four causes were

brought before the Tribunal of Commerce for the Department of the Seine, the capital included; forty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-seven were decided. In the same period there were seven hundred and thirty-three cases of insolvency for sixty thousand licensed dealers—debts in the aggregate nearly thirty-two and a half millions of francs; average of dividends nine per cent.; seventy of the insolvents were imprisoned; upwards of forty severely sentenced as bankrupts. Eight hundred and sixty-four partnerships of different kinds are recorded for the last year. *Rehabilitation* is extremely difficult for traders judicially declared bankrupt. All debts must have been previously paid—principal, interest, and costs. The laws of France on bankruptcy are too severe perhaps in some points; and what may be best in an old country does not in many cases answer in a new; but those laws deserve to be studied in the United States for imitation in some particulars. A speculator, named BAZEMONT, who contrived to establish an extensive credit, has just disappeared, after having procured goods on trust at Amiens to the amount of two millions of francs; the merchants and manufacturers hurry to Paris to snatch what may remain unsold. If the delinquent should be caught he will spend ten or twenty years at the galleys.

A son of Jerome Bonaparte, bearing the same title, Count de MONFORT, who was one of our lions last month, has received an intimation from the Minister of the Interior that he should think of departure. You know that no member of the BONAPARTE family can enter France without a special permission. He is described as a young man of promise and unobtrusive character. The old adherents of NAPOLEON paid him abundant honor. They brought him to kneel and weep at the remains of his uncle in the Hotel des Invalides. His connexion with them possibly seemed too close and fond. The Bonaparte cause is irrevocably defeated here.

The *courrier du Havre* ranks among the most intelligent and instructive French journals. Both its political and commercial articles are generally excellent. On the 23d instant the editor, M. MICHEL, a Professor MICHEL, CHEVALIER talks of a Colonial monopoly, when in fact there is none in France, owing to the rivalry of beet-root sugar, while the mother country indeed monopolizes the colonial market. But let the Professor tell, if he can, which of the domestic products of France has not, by the operation of the tariff, a real monopoly of the home market.

Nine new peers are created by royal ordinance of the 12th instant. Three of them are Lieutenant Generals, who have seen arduous service; one is Monsieur FULCHIRON, the opulent Deputy from Lyons, a staunch Conservative, and a man of letters. His four volumes of *Travels in Italy*, in the four last years, comprise more substantial fact and authentic statistics than any other recent work of the kind on that peninsula. The Opposition prints—especially the *National*—ridicule or otherwise disparage the whole batch of peers. All the nine were Deputies; the Ministry get a sure accession of strength in the Chamber of Peers, and are not likely to fail in the new elections. So many influences relating to local interests and feelings are exercised, that scarcely any choice of Deputy can be deemed a positive expression or indication of a common prevailing political sentiment. It resembled pleasant sarcasm, when Mr. GUZOT, in his late dinner-speech to his constituents, asked them: "Do you feel yourselves corrupted, because by my agency your roads have been mended, your churches repaired and embellished, your schools endowed, your ingenious youth advanced?" and so forth.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 18th instant contains a notice of the work of Mr. DUPLOT DE MOYRAS on Oregon and California, especially in reference to the question between the United States and Great Britain. In conclusion, the writer thinks that the British would allow the annexation of California, if the upper American claims on Oregon were renounced. In a number of your *Intelligencer* for July I remarked a quotation from Mr. de MOYRAS, expressing his wish for the incorporation of Oregon with the American Union, but, at the same time, his final conviction, after full investigation of titles, that the British claim of right is well founded. This antithesis was triumphantly cited in the British Parliament and press. The author is an accomplished amiable gentleman, whom I value as an acquaintance; he cannot, however, be deemed independent and impartial; he was in the service of the French Department of Foreign Affairs, when he wrote and published his work at the expense and under the immediate auspices of the Ministry of War. To declare for the superiority of the British claims, and in the same breath hope they might succeed, suited the views of the French Cabinet and best aided the British cause.

LISFRANC, the celebrated Surgeon, is publishing an important work entitled *Compendium of Operative Medicine*.

The grand Paris ceremonial of this month was the solemn proclamation of the prizes after the University examinations. The many thousand pupils of the several colleges were assembled at the Sorbonne; dignitaries and parents crowded the higher benches and reserved seats, and the Minister of Public Instruction delivered his annual harangue. Nothing struck me, not heretofore reported to you, except the universal acclaim of the pupils at a slight allusion of the Minister to the strife between the University and the Church; and the absence of all the ancient and great names of France from the lists of the victors in the College competitions. The first circumstance shows what the clergy have to expect from that large part of the new generation who are likely to possess the ascendancy in French affairs; the other indicates the gradual supplantation of the old noblesse and gentry by the citizen race. The success of the bourgeois students in the higher scholastic exercises—Latin, Greek, history, all liberal learning—attracts the industrial classes to the University. The noble families place their children in the institutions governed by the priesthood, or educate them at home: the University-system opens the road to public trusts, honors, and rule. I may say, almost exclusively, to its graduates: thus, the bourgeoisie must finally engross place and power.

The 13th session of the *Scientific Congress* of France will be opened at Rheims on the 1st proximo. The erudite Archbishop of that ancient and interesting city is at the head of the Convocation; but, though men of distinction and desert in science attend, the Congress is not in high repute. The notion is universal that, out of Paris, there can be no real illumination, or efficiency of any kind, whether in letters or politics. Monsieur MIALHE, a Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, has presented to the Institute a *Treatise on the Art of Preserving*, which is emphatically commended, and said to reveal manifold abuses dangerous to human health and life.

A handsome octavo has just appeared with this title: "The Foreign Policy and Alliance System of France—with a *Comp d'Etat* of the Political, Moral, and Economical Situation of the United States, and their Future." The author is Monsieur MAILLEFER, the gentleman whom, I believe, translated into French the pamphlet of General CASS. As far as he follows Major POUSSIN, in regard to the United States, he goes right; he gets all wrong when he assumes the degeneracy of the American people and institutions, and the probable debility and dissolution of our whole national and republican scheme.

BLANK BOOKS.—The subscriber has just received a large supply of Blank Books, every which will be sold at unusually low prices. R. FARNHAM, corner of 11th street and Penn. av.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1845.

I dropped in a few days ago at the Apollo Saloon to look at the skeleton of the *Mysterious Hydriarchos*, or famous sea serpent, of which I think some account has appeared in your paper. It is one hundred and fourteen feet in length, and the most wonderful fossil remains of a former age that I have ever seen. It is undoubtedly what it professes to be, and Professor SILLIMAN, after expressing his sense of the debt owed by the public to Dr. KOCH, adds:

"The skeleton having been found entire, enclosed in limestone, evidently belonged to one individual, and there is the fullest ground for its genuineness. The animal was marine and carnivorous, and at its death was imbedded in that ancient sea where Alabama now is. Having myself recently passed four hundred miles down the Alabama river, and observed at many places, I have had full opportunity to observe, what many geologists have affirmed, the marine and oceanic character of the country. Most observers will probably be struck with the snake-like appearance of the skeleton. It differs, however, most essentially from any existing fossil serpent, although it may contain the popular (and I believe well-founded) impression of the existence in our modern sea of huge animals to which the name of sea-serpent has been attached."

It is the purpose of the proprietor to exhibit this wonderful specimen of antiquity in several of our cities, and then to convey it to Europe. I exceedingly regret that we have no *National Museum* in which this and other remarkable relics of the antediluvian world can be preserved, with such valuable productions of American genius and art as Mr. CATLIN's collections of Indian portraits and other works of a kindred character. The time I sincerely hope is not remote when such a *Museum* will be founded on a broad basis at Washington.

Mr. CATLIN's latest work contains a series of fine colored engravings of the most interesting scenes of Indian life, with views of scenery, buffalo hunts, war dances, &c. in the far West, and is splendidly beautiful. I must have acquired a fortune, which he so well deserves. To one so devoted to his family and friends as he is, and who has accomplished and excellent lady is an affliction which only time and confidence in the Divine will can alleviate. As a wife she was all that he could desire, and never were two human beings more agreeably united, more mutually confiding and happy than I saw them in London, where they derived the purest enjoyment from imparting happiness to others. All who have known Mr. CATLIN are his friends, and no dark cloud can pass over him without casting a saddening shadow upon them.

The recent meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Brooklyn was unusually interesting and exciting, owing principally to the debate on slavery, and the report on the subject, which was finally adopted unanimously. I presume that final action has been taken by this body on this subject, and that the Abolitionists will find it impossible to produce at its meetings further agitation. The sentiments of the report are those of the intelligent and religious of the non-slaveholding States; and, though I doubt their entire correctness, they are so soberly, candidly, and charitably expressed, as to command the attention and respect of the wise and good in every part of the Union. But discussions, however well-conducted on this subject in this region, are in my judgment of far less interest than the recent movements among eminent men in South Carolina for the religious instruction of the negroes, which, if wisely and resolutely prosecuted, must result in benefits incalculable to them and to the whole condition of Southern society.

I have before me some very sensible letters from the pen of JOHN L. CAREY, Esq., of Baltimore, showing the incompatibility of slavery, as a permanent system, with the interests of Maryland, and strongly recommending African colonization as a means for the removal of the evil. Some remarkable facts are stated in these letters. It appears that, leaving Alleghany, Washington, Frederick, and Baltimore, and Baltimore city, out of the account, in the rest of the State the white population has diminished since 1790. "Another remarkable result exhibited (says Mr. Carey) by the census statistics of Maryland since 1790, is the increase of the free colored population, in contrast with the diminution of slaves. The slave population of our State amounted in 1790 to 103,036; in 1810 to 111,502, its maximum. Since 1810 it has fallen to 89,619. The free colored population, on the other hand, which in 1790 was only 8,043, has increased to 61,093. In a few years it must exceed the slave population, for the one is increasing while the other decreases—a double process, which must soon annihilate the difference of some twenty-five thousand." It is also stated that the population of the free States was, in 1790, 1,971,455, and of the slave States 1,852,494; while in 1840 that of the same free States was 3,621,082, and of the same slave States 2,987,110. "Let us not then (says Mr. Carey) conceal the truth from ourselves. Slavery in Maryland is no longer compatible with progress; it is a dead weight, and worse; it has become a wasting disease, weakening the vital powers—a leprosy distilling into the life-blood of the Commonwealth. Yet we have no quacks to prescribe for our malady. It is only necessary that we should become aware of our true condition; there are restorative energies in abundance, rightly directed, to retrieve the State from every disorder to which she is subject." I trust every Marylander will read Mr. Carey's pamphlet.

WALDO & JEWETT have completed their portrait of your distinguished citizen Mr. CUSTIS, and nothing, as a likeness or work of art, could well be better. Many fine pictures are in their rooms, or others which might equally please, did I know as well the faces they represent.

I have been highly and repeatedly gratified by the fine array of interesting portraits in the Daguerotype Gallery of Messrs. EDWARDS & WHITNEY, who have now in progress an engraving of the scene of Mr. CLAY's farewell speech in the United States Senate. The engraving will represent the whole body of the Senate, as taken individually from life, and now adorning the rich gallery of these gentlemen. The artist engaged on it is said to have no superior in this country, and from several of his works, I presume the opinion correct. The prints will be afforded at a moderate price, and will, I have not a doubt, command a very rapid and extensive sale.

Few things of late have given me more pleasure than the account of Mr. RYCE's visit to Harvard University, with the admirable speech which he there delivered. Well does he merit the honors there conferred on him, and I wish I could predict that his native State and the whole country will do him justice. Equally distinguished for his patriotism, his manners, and his private worth, he is a man of whom Virginia should be proud, and to whom the nation will, I hope, sooner or later pay the well-earned tribute of their confidence and regard. But the happiness and fame of such men depend not upon the justice or the approbation of any single age.

You see, now and then, how the ——— delights to defame the reputation of Washington, as if it had not enough employment to correct the vices nearer home. I am not altogether a stranger to your city, and I must say (and I have been something of a wanderer) that few places in this or any other country I have visited exhibit a larger proportion among its inhabitants of candid, liberal, and truly virtuous people than Washington. Yours, &c.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

ANIMAL MISTAKE.—A few days since, a large tumor was taken from the shoulder of Mrs. DUNN, wife of the Principal of the Academy at Hempstead, L. L., without pain, she having been put in a mesmeric sleep. After the operation was finished, "Mr. Dunn, by a few reverse passes, restored her to consciousness. In reply to an observation that she had not quite a nap, she said she had, and that she felt better for it. The tumor having been mentioned, she was told that the physicians had examined it, and had concluded to do nothing more with it at present. She expressed considerable disappointment, and being asked if she would consent next week to be mesmerized, and have it taken out, she answered in the negative, and said that if it became necessary to have it removed, she would prefer to be in a state of consciousness. Dr. French asked her if she had experienced any pain or uncomfortable sensation during her sleep. She said she had not, and the Dr. then asked her what she would think if he should tell her that it had been removed. She turned her eyes towards her shoulder, and perceiving a small spot of blood, she drew down on her dress, with a countenance indicating much anxiety, she asked her husband if it was out. The tumor was now shown to her, and she evinced considerable agitation." The parties to this transaction, says the Brooklyn Eagle, are all well known in Hempstead, and their standing and position are such as to preclude all idea of deception.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have voted (98 to 5) to adhere to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and that all their proceedings, records, and official acts, hereafter, be in the name and style of "The Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South." On Thursday, says the Louisville Journal, Bishop Andrew arrived, who, on Friday, presided over the Conference. Bishop Andrew during the day made a plain statement of all the facts respecting the questions in regard to himself, on which the proceedings of the General Conference which led to the separation of the South and North were founded. When he drew the Conference adopted a resolution requiring the members now to define their individual position. The roll being called, and the under-graduates being on this question invited to vote, the result stood, for adhering to the Church South 146; for adhering to the Church North 5. A resolution, which was also passed, expressing in the strongest terms the approbation of the Conference on the conduct and action of Bishops Soule and Andrew throughout the entire controversy.

FATAL REMOVAL.—The Platte Argus of the 5th instant says: We learn that on last Wednesday afternoon Mr. NOBLE C. YOUNG was killed by Col. JAMES M. ESTILL, on the farm of Mr. Culver, in Clinton county, (Missouri). It seems that about one o'clock Mr. Y. had gone from dinner into one of the fields, where he had been working since morning, when he was met by Col. E., armed with a rifle and shot-gun, having also a negro in company with a gun. Col. E. called on him to make some retraction, which he refused. Col. E. then asked him if he was prepared to defend himself, and about the time Mr. Y. had responded affirmatively, discharged the rifle, and almost immediately the shot-gun, the contents of both of which took effect, one buckshot entering the corner of Mr. Y.'s right eye. He fell, spoke a few words, and expired. Mr. YOUNG was armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun, both barrels of which went off in the air as he was falling.

MR. YOUNG formerly resided in this neighborhood, where he has left many friends to lament his premature death.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Scudder, who is believed to have fired the shot that killed Sheriff Steele, of Delaware county, New York, and for whose arrest \$500 had been offered by Governor Wright, and other large sums by the authorities and citizens of Delaware county, has been finally traced to a retreat in Steuben county, and there caught and placed in custody to await his removal to Delaware.

Four boys who were indicted before on Saturday in the County Court at Delhi for being guilty in the riot and disturbance at West Springfield, and were fined \$50, \$25, \$25, and \$150. Outenberg, who is a man grown, and pleaded guilty to four indictments, charging him with assembling with others disguised and armed, &c., was sentenced to jail three days on the three first indictments, and to the Clinton county prison two years on the last. Cabot Chase, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with committing a riot, disguised and armed, before the law of January last, (which was the first outrage committed in the county), was fined \$25 by the Court.

SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS IN FRANCE.—The third session of the Scientific Congress of France was to open at Rheims on the 1st of September. The session was expected to be very brilliant. A great number of distinguished men of science, French as well as foreign, were expected to attend. The committee of organization, of which the Archbishop of Rheims was President.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE POST OFFICE LAW.—Many of the citizens of West Springfield (Mass.) are dissatisfied with regard to the administration of the post office in their town, and did their business at the Springfield post office, having their letters carried to and fro daily. The result is announced in the following paragraph from the Springfield Republican of Saturday:

"The United States Marshal for this district (Mr. Barnes) was in town on Friday and arrested Wells Southworth and Samuel Leonard, of West Springfield, through a warrant charging them with violating the new post office law, in running or establishing a private express mail between this town and West Springfield. They gave bail for their appearance before the court at West Springfield, and were taken to the United States Circuit Court in Boston, on the 10th of October."

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24.

HORRIBLE ROW.—Last night, about half past 11 o'clock, a mob entered the store of Mr. MURPHY, at the corner of Orange and Nassau streets. He became alarmed, was ordered out, but refused to go, when Thomas Neils attempted to put him out. He assailed Neils with a stick, when Neils rushed into the street calling watch. A mob of negroes assailed him, and a general row ensued. Knives, pistols, clubs, bricks, and weapons were used, and several persons were hurt, and several were expected to die. Thomas Neils was cut so dreadfully across the breast that he is not expected to survive. One of the police was also badly wounded.

About the time the above riot took place officer McGrath was charged with killing her husband with a brickbat. The body of the murdered man lies in the hospital.

SENTENCE OF DEBILITATES.—Indictments having been found, and the plea of guilty entered, against several gentlemen of St. Louis, Missouri, at the last term of the Criminal Court, they appeared in court on the 16th instant to receive their sentence. The parties were Mr. S. W. WILSON, Mr. B. B. and Mr. J. B. COLE, and the sentence was, that they be imprisoned in the county jail for ten days. There being two indictments against Mr. COLE, his punishment was fixed at five days for each offence. All things considered, the sentence is sufficiently rigorous, and is of a character to mark the determination of the Court to enforce the law, no matter who be parties to its violation, so long as it remains on the statute book.—St. Louis Republican.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER THE LATE BANKRUPT ACT.

United States District Court for the Northern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. September 10, 1845.

His Honor the DISTRICT JUDGE stated that he had lately been informed by the deputy clerk, much to his surprise, that there were several hundred petitions under the late bankruptcy act still pending in the Court, in which no motion had yet been made for a discharge. It was unjust to the creditors of these petitioners, and was also on other accounts objectionable, that the petitioners should be allowed indefinitely to protract their proceedings. No limitation in this respect, Mr. Honorsaid, was prescribed by the act, but he was of opinion that, under the simple authority which it granted the courts to regulate the proceedings under it, he was invested with a discretionary power to determine the period after the expiration of which no application for a discharge would be heard, and that the time had now arrived when it was proper to exercise this power. He had accordingly determined, after consultation with some of the gentlemen of the Bar most conversant with the subject, to fix the first day of February next as the date before which all motions for a discharge must, if at all, be made.

LARGE ORGANS.—An exhibition took place on Thursday afternoon last week of an organ of the largest class, in the new and splendid Presbyterian Church, University Place, at the corner of Tenth street, New York, of which Dr. PERVIS is Pastor. A brief description of this superior piece of workmanship will no doubt be acceptable to our readers. It is contained in an elegant Gothic case of black velvet, 35 feet high, 18 feet front, and 15 feet in depth, and consists of four organs, viz: Great organ, choir organ, swell organ, and pedal organ. It has 32 stops, and nearly 1,500 pipes. The diapasons in the great organ forming the bases of the tones of the instrument, give it a solidity, which, being enriched by the brilliancy of the other stops, and a majesty of the trumpet, yield an effect almost equal to that of thunder. From this grandeur the delicate dulciana breaks at a distance, swells upon the ear, and leaves the mind almost unconscious from whence the delightful tones issue. The flutes, hautboys, and clemensas resemble the instruments from which their names are derived, and when played upon with skill form a delightful variety, and afford pleasing contrast to the solemn tones just described. It was performed on by a number of professional gentlemen, who spoke in the highest terms of the instrument. The instrument is from the manufactory of Mr. Henry Erben, of New York.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

To the Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Workmen of the city of Baltimore.

What are the objections to the Tariff of 1842? It has triumphed in the affections of the people; it has stimulated a thousand new enterprises; it has brought work to the workmen when he stood sorely in need of it; it has planted content in families where there was despondency; it has given competency to many, independence to many, affluence to many, and better hopes of livelihood to all. Some persons have said that the Whigs in 1842 promised the people two dollars a day and roast beef. I don't know who promised this. But I do know that it has been realized to a great many. Many men now get two dollars a day who did not get it before, and they may have the rest whenever they choose. If all have not got two dollars a day, no one will deny that a vast multitude of laboring men in this country have been placed in better circumstances, and feel, every day of their lives, reason to be thankful for the Tariff of 1842. They who object, therefore, to this Tariff, are bound to show a case strong enough to outweigh all these arguments in its favor.

What are the objections to it? It is no longer regarded as so unconstitutional as it was declared at first. Some of the political oracles have changed their creed on this point ever since the Tariff has grown popular. Certain Democratic orators and presses have, very loudly, and with effrontery enough, within a year past, denied that this Tariff is a Whig measure, and they claimed it for their own party. They said, "Did not Wright and Buchanan vote for it in the Senate?" and they have carried it without them." We answer, "It is true, they did vote for it, because they were afraid of offending a very large and powerful body in New York and Pennsylvania, who were determined to go with the Whigs in support of the Tariff. But they endeavored to explain their votes, so as to leave themselves ground to retreat upon hereafter. They apologized for these votes; they said they would not have voted for that act, but for the fact that if they did not vote, there would have been no Tariff, and consequently no revenue to support the Government. This was the excuse. The next year Mr. Wright made a speech at Watertown for Incidental Protection, denouncing the Tariff of 1842; and he also made another in the Senate sustaining the principles of Gen. McKAY's report, that against all protection, except such as might be given by accident—which I think is the true meaning of incidental—scandalous."

Yet, notwithstanding these backings and flings of the leaders, certain of the Democracy, both in Congress and out of it, are so committed themselves a year ago on this point, that they cannot deny the constitutionality of the present Tariff. But now, as it is settled that the party are to go as a party against it, many men, who are not independent enough to refuse to be lashed and bridled for the service of the politicians, are very much at a loss to find some plausible excuse for their opposition to it. These men, in general, may be known by their outcry that the Tariff of 1842 is imperfect in its details, and ought to be modified. Upon this plea they are for opening it and making a new one.

I have never heard yet any specification of the imperfections of this Tariff. That there are some articles not protected by it which ought to be protected, I believe. That there is any interest over-protected by it, I deny. That act was carefully prepared, as thoroughly discussed, and well digested as any measure ever before. Three or four months were employed in maturing it. All present opinion, and all past experience, accessible to the National Legislature, were duly brought to the aid of the committee in arranging the bill. The most enlightened and patriotic mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants were consulted, and the greatest respect shown to their suggestions. The people at large were invited to give all information in their power, necessary to make this a law, and they did contribute largely. The bill was under